

Rhode Island: Burden of Chronic Diseases, 1996

Cardiovascular Diseases

- In 1996, cardiovascular diseases were the most common cause of death in Rhode Island, accounting for 43% of all deaths.
- Ischemic heart disease accounted for 2,394 deaths, or 25% of all deaths.
- Stroke was responsible for 585 deaths.

Cancer

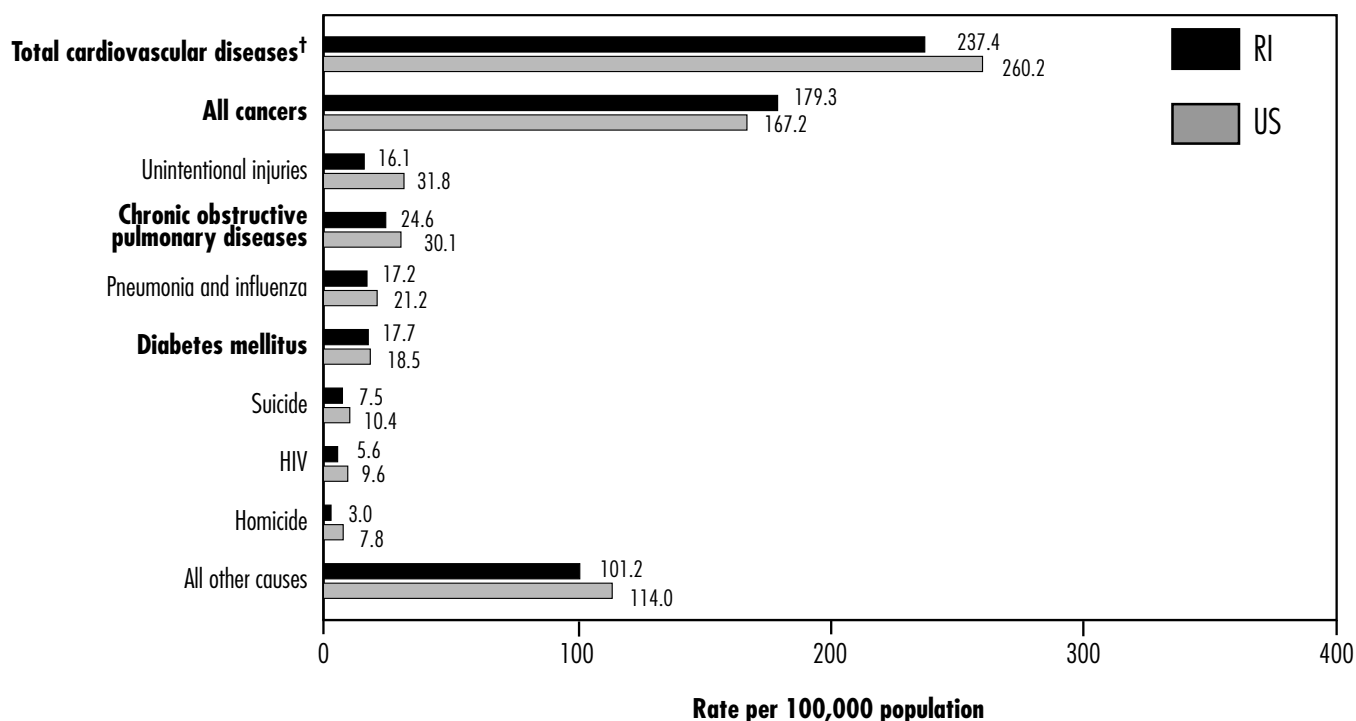
- Cancer accounted for 26% of all deaths in Rhode Island in 1996.
- Of all states, Rhode Island had the second highest rate of death due to colorectal cancer and the second highest due to breast cancer in women.

- The American Cancer Society estimates that 5,200 new cases of cancer will be diagnosed in Rhode Island in 1999, including 800 new cases of lung cancer, 600 new cases of colorectal cancer, 600 new cases of prostate cancer, and 700 new cases of breast cancer in women.
- The American Cancer Society estimates that 2,400 Rhode Island residents will die of cancer in 1999.

Diabetes

- In 1996, 35,380 adults in Rhode Island had diagnosed diabetes.
- Diabetes was the underlying cause of 266 deaths in Rhode Island and a contributing cause of an additional 693 deaths.

Causes of Death, Rhode Island Compared With United States, 1996*



*Deaths per 100,000, age adjusted to 1970 total U.S. population.

†Total cardiovascular disease rates include rates of death due to ischemic heart disease (140.3 per 100,000 in Rhode Island and 131.0 per 100,000 in the United States) and rates of death due to stroke (31.7 per 100,000 in Rhode Island and 42.0 per 100,000 in the United States).

Rhode Island: Risk Factors and Preventive Services, 1997 and 1998

Risk Factors Among Adults

- In 1998, current cigarette smoking was reported by 24% of men and 21% of women in Rhode Island.
- No leisure-time physical activity was reported by 36% of Hispanics, 35% of blacks, and 29% of whites.
- Eating fewer than five servings of fruits and vegetables per day was reported by 82% of blacks, 78% of Hispanics, and 75% of whites.
- According to self-reported height and weight, 70% of blacks, 64% of Hispanics, and 52% of whites were overweight.

Risk Factors Among High School Students

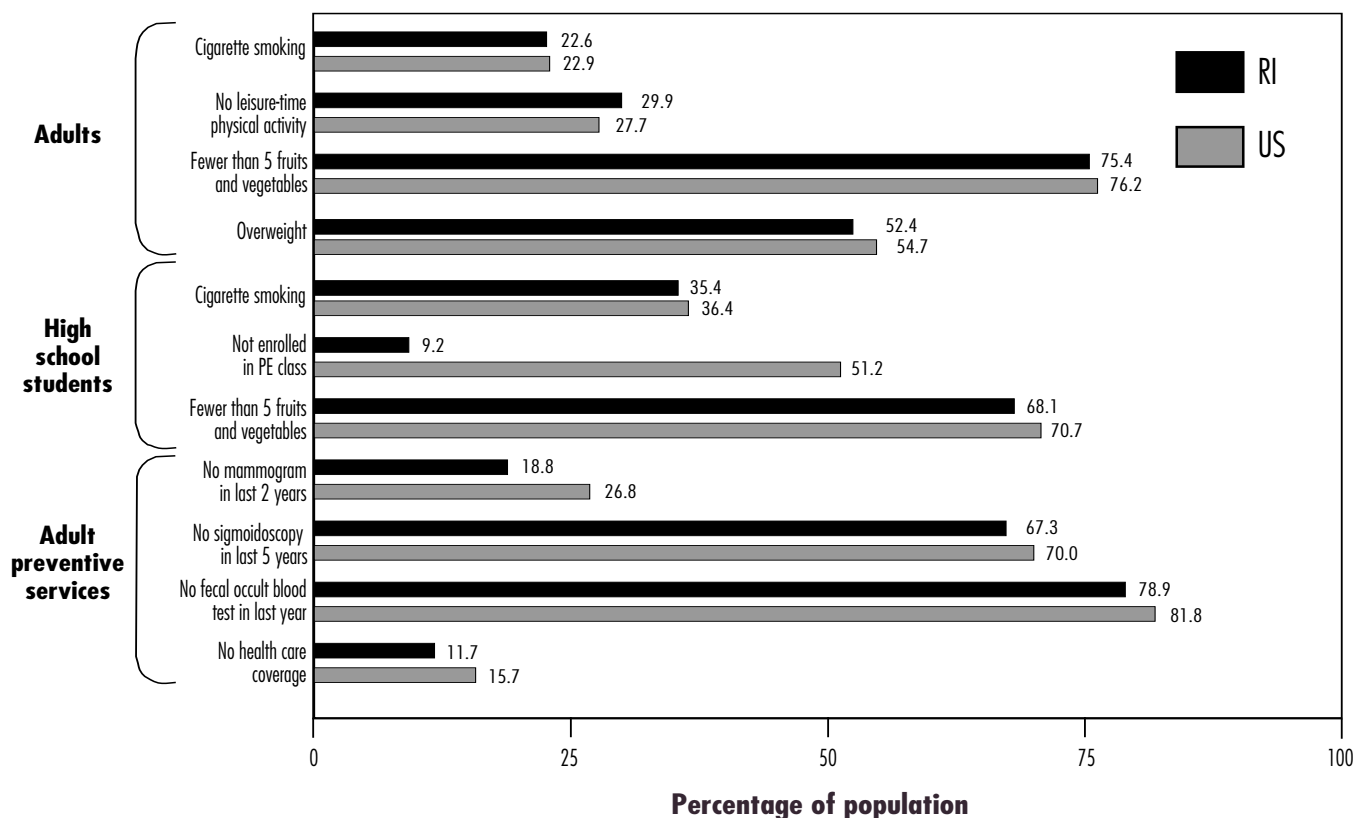
- In 1997, smoking cigarettes was reported by 40% of whites in Rhode Island, compared with 15% of Hispanics.
- Only about 10% of students were not enrolled in physical education classes.

- Eating fewer than five servings of fruits and vegetables per day was reported by 71% of female students and 65% of male students.

Preventive Services

- Of women aged 50 years or older, 19% reported not having had a mammogram within the last 2 years.
- Among adults aged 50 years or older, 71% of women and 63% of men reported not having had a sigmoidoscopy within the last 5 years.
- Among adults aged 50 years or older, 82% of men and 77% of women reported not having had a fecal occult blood test within the last year.
- Among adults aged 18–64 years, Hispanics were twice as likely as blacks and whites to report having no health care coverage.

Risk Factors and Preventive Services, Rhode Island Compared With United States



Source: CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 1997 and 1998.
CDC, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System, 1997.